A Comparative Study of Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment among Love Marriages and Arranged Marriages

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ABSTRACT

The present research aim to study supremacy of love marriages & arranged marriages on love, trust and marital adjustment. To assess love, two scales were used. Passionate Love Scale by Hatfield & Sprecher (1986) and Marital Love Scale by Badgujar and Narke (2012). To assess Trust, Trust Scale by Remple, J. K., Holmes, J. G. and Zanna, M. P. (1985) and to assess Marital Adjustment, Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS) by Spanier (1976) were administered to 153 couples (100 arranged marriage couples & 53 love marriage couples).

The findings indicate that love marriage and arranged marriage couples are not differing on love (passionate love and marital love) and no Gender differences on love (passionate love and marital love). Type of Marriage and Gender jointly does not exert impact on Passionate Love but jointly it exerts impact on Marital Love. Arranged Marriage husbands shows high degree of Marital Love than their wives, whereas Love Marriages wives show high degree of Marital Love than their husbands. Arranged marriages Husbands and love marriage husbands are not differ on Marital love but wives from love marriage and wives from arranged marriage are differ on marital love, LM wives shows greater degree of love than AM wives. Arranged Marriage and Love Marriage couples are not differing on trust but gender differences are observed. Husbands has high level of Trust than their wives. Type of Marriage x Gender, jointly does not exerting any impact on Trust. Love Marriage and Arranged Marriage couples are differing on Marital Adjustment. Love Marriage couples having better Marital Adjustment than Arranged Marriages couples. No gender differences are observed on Marital Adjustment. Type of Marriage x Gender, jointly does not showing any impact on Marital Adjustment. Passionate love (PLS) and Marital love (MLS), Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS) are positively associated with each other. Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Passionate love, marital love, trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS).

[Keywords: Love Marriages and Arranged Marriages, PLS, MLS Trust and Marital Adjustment.]

1.1.Definition, goals and types of marriage:

Marriage is a very auspicious & sacred relationship. It is an important institution in all societies in the world. It is a state of being united to a person of the opposite sex as a husband or wife in a consensual and contractual relationship recognized by law. In western culture particularly in USA love is prime condition for marriage, while a large part of Africa, Asia & the middle east, significant proportion of marriage are arranged (Applboum,1999). In India mostly marriages are arranged but love marriage is also common nowadays. For Hindus, marriage is important sanskara. Hindu regards the institution of marriage as a sacrament and not just a contract between two people of opposite sex. For them marriage is a union of two soul, & an alliance between two families.

The main purposes of marriage are to achieve progeny and companionship & to perform religious ritual to satisfy four purshartha/Aims that is dharma, artha, kama and moksha.

Statement of the problem:-

To study love, trust and marital adjustment among love marriages and arranged marriages.

Purpose of the study:

The main purpose of the study is to compare gender and type of marriages that is love marriages and arranged marriages on the facets of love, trust and marital adjustment. To study joint impact of gender and type of marriages on love, trust and marital adjustment.It intends to investigate association between love vs. trust, love vs. marital adjustment and trust vs. marital adjustment. The study also further intends to investigate dyadic interdependency among husband and their wives on love (PLS & MLS), trust, marital adjustment.

Significance of the study:-

The findings of the investigation will be useful to the marital counselor and people of society in general. Furthermore the information will be useful to youngsters in their mate selection process. Social scientist will gate the inside about relationship between love, trust and marital adjustment and finally the study will through the light on supremacy of love marriage or arranged marriage.

Objectives of the Study:-

1. To compare love marriages and arranged marriages in terms of love, trust & marital adjustment.
2. To study gender differences among love marriages & arranged marriages on love, trust and marital adjustment.
3. To study the joint impact of type of marriage & gender on love, trust & marital adjustment.
4. To study the association between love vs. trust, love vs. marital adjustment, trust vs. marital adjustment.
5. To assess the Dyadic interdependency between husband vs. their wives score on love, trust and marital adjustment.

Review of literature

In order to clarify the conceptual background of the variable under investigations the research literature related to love marriage and arranged marriage comparison on love, trust & marital adjustment were extensively reviewed, similarly association between variable was also reviewed.

Marital adjustment & marital satisfaction differences among love marriages & arranged marriages:

In USA numerous studies about marital satisfaction reported that lowest marital satisfaction observed when couples have children & higher marital satisfaction observed when children leave the home and couple live in empty nest. In Indian context it might seem completely opposite.

In 1967, Blood conducted survey in Tokyo, Japan that has designed specifically to compare love marriages and arranged marriages. His result shows that in both types of marriages, there was a long-term trajectory towards a decline in the expression of love and lower marital satisfaction. The wives in the love marriage are happier whereas husbands in arranged marriages are more satisfied (Blood, 1967)[85]. Similar types of findings obtained in China by King, Whyte &Xiache, 1990); they found women in love marriages are more satisfied [85].

A study conducted by Lev-Weisel and Al-Krenawi (1999) with regard to marital quality among the Arab Society in Israel, the result Yield that arranged marriages showed a lower level of marital satisfaction compared to love marriages[19].

Bin Dost, M. K., Shafi, N., Shaheen, W. A. & Khan, M. A. (2011) they study regarding love marriage and arranged marriage comparison quoted that people supporting love marriage because it gives importance to partners to know each other better way before marriage. The arranged marriages are more successful than love marriages but love marriages people are spending more happy life than arranged marriages [9 &49].

Yelsma&Athappilly (1988) their result indicates that husband & wife of arranged marriage couples from India are more satisfied than USA sample[63].

Yuji, K., Junich, T., Ikuo, D. & Masanori, I. (2004), compared marital satisfaction of females in arranged and free-choice marriages in China. Wives in love matches were more satisfied with their marital relationships than their counterparts in arranged marriages, regardless of the length of the marriage; this difference was not attributable to the influence of other differentiating background factors. It is concluded that females who had love matches feel better about their marriages than do those who experience arranged marriages [86].

Dinna, Manisha (2005) compared marital satisfaction among love & arranged marriages using South African Indian sample (N-44 couples, 24 love marriage couples & 20 arranged marriage couples). She gave DAS & KMSS. Her findings reported that couples of love marriages are more satisfied with their marriages than couples of arranged marriages. In her study no gender difference were found on marital satisfaction. She also reported that experience of love intensity at the time of inception of their marriage was a more powerful predictor of latter marital adjustment [19].

Shachar (1991) surveyed 206 young married couples from Israel to determine differences in marital satisfaction in arrange marriages & love marriages, he found that the duration of courtship, cohabitation and pattern of spouse selection (Love or arranged marriage type) were minimally related to marital satisfaction[71].

Myers, Madathil& Tingle (2005) studied 22 arranged marriage couples from India & marriage of their choice (love marriages) & measured their marital satisfaction. They concluded that No significant difference were observed among arranged marriage couples from India & marriages of their choice from USA on marital adjustment[63].

Anadkat D. S. (2007) studied 74 Indian arranged marriage couples living in India and 29 Asian Indian couples immigrated. In love marriage, couples living in USA, their finding showed no significant differences on marital satisfaction between native Indian and USA immigrated couples[2].

Gender and Marital Satisfaction

Another important variable related to marital satisfaction is gender. Gender differences have been reported in the marital satisfaction literature, but the findings are mixed. Some studies have indicated that husbands tend to be more satisfied in their marriages than wives (Acitelli&Antonucci, 1994; Markman&Hahlweg, 1993; Rogers & Amato, 2000; Vemer, Coleman, Ganong, & Cooper, 1989)[32].

A multivariate study by Fowers B. J. (1991) examined the gender differences in marital satisfaction using the multidimensional marital inventory ENRICH. Their study indicated that men are somewhat more satisfied with their marriages than women. As

research direction indicate that men obtain greater mental health benefits from marriage than do women [24].

Some studies like Atta et al. (2000) Study revealed non-significant gender differences in marital satisfaction.

As a whole, the research on marital satisfaction and gender roles seems to indicate that marital satisfaction is related to the couple's view of gender roles and gender expectations. It would appear that partners who have different ideas regarding gender roles and role expectations, in turn have differing levels of marital satisfaction depending on their spouse's fulfillment of those expectations [32].

Love: - Love is an axel on which the wheel of whole civilization, literature and art revolves. It is a state of intense longing for union with others. Considering emotional, erotic & commitment dimension researcher proposed different form or styles of love. Rubin (1970) paved the way to study love empirically & constructed first scientist love and linking scale to measure love feeling. Most of the researcher used Hendrick & Hendricks six love style; Sternberg's love triangular scale; Rubin's general love scale and Hatfield's passionate love scale in their studies.

Gender Differences on Love:

Gender differences on love are an equivocal issue.Whether men and women love more (or less) appears to depend on the type of love under consideration how love is measured, and perhaps the lover's age and life stage of couples.

Passionate Love and Gender Differences: In general no gender differences found on passionate love / romantic love (Aron&Henkeneyer, 1995[5]; Fehr et al. 2010; Hatfield and Sprecher, 1986[31]; Sprecher & Regan, 1998). When men & women are asked specifically how much passionate or romantic love they feel, no gender differences have been found in love felt for partner (Rubin, 1973; Sprecher-Fisher, 1980). There are few exceptional studies which found that women's have greater degree of passionate love. Grote & Frieze (1994) found that men in dating relationship score lower on PLS than did women. Women have been found to feel more passionately (or romantically) than do men (Dion & Dion, 1973; Kanin, Davidson, & Scheck, 1970; Hatfield &Rapson, 1993). In contrast, Chinese study quoted by Ng & Cheng (2010) stated men score higher on

Sternberg passionate component than did women. Studies examining attitudes toward love suggest that men may have a more romantic or passionate view of love than do women (Hatfield &Rapson, 1993; Hobart, 1958; Knox &Sporakowski, 1968; Rubin, 1970)[5 & 31].

It was found that although newlywed men & women loved with equal passion, women tended to love their partners more companionately than they were loved in return. According to cultural stereotypes, women generally love their partners more than they are loved in return. This stereotype has been echoed by a wide array of feminists, psychologists, & sociologists (see, for example, Firestone, 1983; Langhorn& Secord, 1955; Parsons, 1959; Parson's & Bales, 1960).

Gender differences on companionate love: When it comes to companionate love, however, the results are more clear-cut & more supportive of the cultural stereotype of women as the more loving sex. In general, it has been found that women tend to like & companionately love their partners more than they are liked & loved in return (Hatfield &Rapson, 1993; Knox &Sporakowski, 1968; Rubin, 1973; Sprecher-Fisher, 1980). Alas, all of the preceding studies were conducted with dating couples; we know little about gender differences in love in long enduring marriages[31].Women in dating & marital relationship reported greater companionate love than did men. Grove &Friege (1994) married women score higher on friendship based love scale than did men. Singh, A. K. studied married and unmarried couples (leaving relationship) and stated that females was significantly high on passionate love and romantic obsession than males [73].No gender differences reported by Grote &Friege (1994); Fehr Harasymchuk&Gouriluk (2010)[72].

Love and marital adjustment / marital satisfaction:

Arthur Aron and Lisa Henkemeyer (1995) of USA studied 100 married couples measuring their passionate love and sex relationship relevant variables. They found passionate love was moderately correlated with marital satisfaction. No gender difference observes on passionate love [5].

Passionate love was the most consistent predictor of marital satisfaction for both husband and wives, across the ethnic categories (Contreras et al., 1996)[74].

Trust Review:

Trust is a fundamental component of virtually all social interactions.

Gender differences on Trust:

Most of the studies quoted no gender differences on trust; some of the studies quoted males are higher on trust than women. Because males are more independent and more faithful in regards to interpersonal relationship while female due to their biological limitation females are more cautious in interpersonal relationship. So they in general they have low blind faith and therefore naturally they have low trust as compare to male. Study quoted by Singh, A. K. who studied married and unmarried couples and quoted that in unmarried couples male trusted their partners more than females. While in married couples females trusted more than males.

Trust and Love:

Trust is certainly one of the most desired qualities in any close relationship. It is often mentioned in conjunction with love and commitment as a cornerstone of the ideal relationship (C. Hendrick and S. Hendrick 1983) [34].

Trust is the important ingredient of love relationship (Rampel, Holmes &Zanna, 1985)[68]. They reported positive correlation between trust and love; particularly their faith component of trust found highly correlated with love.

Larzelere and Huston (1980) reported that trust tends to be high and strongly related to love for people at the exclusively dating stage. Dion and Dion (1976) found that love and a sense of trust went hand in hand even during the volatile infatuation period experienced by individuals with low self-esteem. But while people may speak of "trusting" a new partner and the relationship with him or her, that trust is often little more than a naïve and fragile expression of hope based upon the assumption that the other has similar feelings about the relationship (Holmes, 1991; Holmes &Remple, 1989).Simpson (1990) used the Remple, Holmes and Zanna scale (1985) to examine level of trust within

romantic relationships. He found that avoidant people were characterized by displaying lower levels of trust is such relationships. According to Regan, Kocan and Whitlock (1998), trust is one of the most important components of loving relationship. Also international studies have found trust to be a critical factor and the success of long term marriages (Roizblatt et al. 1999; Sharlin 1996)[82].

Trust and Marital Satisfaction / Marital Adjustment: Trust is recognized as an important factor in interpersonal relationships (Gurtman, 1992, Rotter 1980, Cattrell, Neuberg& Li 2006) but only few studies have examined the direct link between trust and marital satisfaction / marital adjustment.

Previous research found that female partner's trust in predictive levels of marital satisfaction (Johnson &Tulitman, 1997) & that interpersonal trust are correlated with marital adjustment (Quinn & Odell, 1998). In couples, discrepancies in reported levels of trust are also linked to lower levels of marital satisfaction (Kelly and Burgoon, 1991). Trust may be important factor in marital satisfaction. The partner trust scale is associated with level of marital satisfaction (Couch & Jones 1997). Relationships are composed of trust and sharing of intimate thoughts and feelings. They are built upon trust & sharing & they get stronger from these things (Finkenauer, kerkhof, Righetti, and Branje, 2009) [6].

Heller (2000) discussed that trust believes that the person who is trusted will do what is expected. Trust has been recognized as an important factor in interpersonal relationships (Cottrell et al., 2007; Gutman, 1992; Rotter, 1980). In couples, discrepancies in reported levels of trust are linked to lower levels of marital satisfaction (Kelley &Burgoon, 1991). Despite the potentially significant role of trust as determinant of marital satisfaction, there is a dearth of studies pertaining to the relationship between trust and marital satisfaction in Pakistan. The present study is an empirical endeavor in the same direction and hypothesizes that trust would be a significant predictor of marital satisfaction [6].

Methodology

In order to get the answer to research problems following variables are selected.

The IV's are: Type of Marriages that is Love Marriages and Arranged Marriages and Gender. And DV's are Love (PLS and MLS), Trust and Marital Adjustment.

The Design:

It is primarily between group design in which type of marriages that is love marriages and arranged marriages and gender that is husband and wives treated as a independent variables and their impact on love, trust and marital adjustment assessed by using mixed factorial ANOVA method. In this ANOVA model type marriage are independent sample and gender is correlated sample, hence mixed model design is used. Association and dyadic interdependency tested through correlation technique.

Table A: Mixed Factorial ANOVA in which 1st IV is type of marriage and 2nd IV is Gender and DV's are PLS, MLS, Trust and DAS.

	Types of Marriage	
Gender ↓	Love Marriage	Arranged Marriage
Husband	Love (PLS and MLS), Trust & DAS.	Love (PLS and MLS), Trust & DAS.
Wives	Love (PLS and MLS), Trust & DAS.	Love (PLS and MLS), Trust & DAS.

Hypotheses:

Five Broad Hypotheses: In the present research, five broad hypotheses can be framed.

(A) There would be no difference on Passionate love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS) between arranged marriages and love marriages

(B) There would be no gender difference on Passionate love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS).

(C) There would be no interaction effect of type of marriage x gender on Passionate love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS)

(D) Passionate love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS) are positively associated with each other.

(E) Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Passionate love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS).

From the above five broad hypotheses, 22 specific hypotheses were derived for the purpose of statistical convenience. These 22 specific hypotheses are listed below.

1. There would be no difference on passionate love between arranged marriages and love marriages.
2. There would be no gender difference on passionate love.
3. There would be no interaction effect of type of marriage x gender on Passionate Love.
4. There would be no difference on marital love between arranged marriages and love marriages.
5. There would be no gender difference on marital love.
6. There would be no interaction effect of type of marriage x gender on Marital Love.
7. There would be no difference on Trust between arranged marriages and love marriages.
8. There would be no gender difference on Trust.
9. There would be no interaction effect of type of marriage x gender on Trust.
10. There would be no difference on marital adjustment between arranged marriages and love marriages.

11. There would be no gender difference on marital adjustment.
12. There would be no interaction effect of type of marriage x gender on marital adjustment.
13. Passionate love and marital love are positively associated.
14. Passionate love and trust are positively associated.
15. Marital love and trust are positively associated.
16. Passionate love and Marital Adjustment are positively associated.
17. Marital love and Marital Adjustment are positively associated.
18. Trust and Marital Adjustment are positively associated.
19. Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Passionate love.
20. Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Marital love.
21. Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Trust.
22. Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Marital Adjustment.

Population and Samples: Our hypothetical population is all married couples of Indian society. Married couples sample selected from Nashik city and nearby places. The detail plan is as followed.

Table B: Sample Distribution.

	Arranged Marriage	Love Marriage	Total
Male	100	53	153
Female	100	53	153
N	200 (100 couples)	106 (53 Couples)	306 (153 Couples)

Their age range is between 21 years to 55 years. (Partners are alive, it's their first marriage and couples who are married for at least a year was selected for the study. The average age for love marriage is 32 years, for LM husband average age is 33.37 years, for LM wives average age is 30.5. For arranged marriage average is age 37.5 years, for AM husband average age is 40 years, for AM wives average age is 35 years.)

Measures:-

1. **Passionate Love Scale (PLS),** Hatfield & Sprecher (1986).
2. **Marital Love scale:** (Badgujar and Narke, 2012). (Satisfying all psychometric aspects)
3. **Trust Scale:** Remple, J. K., Holmes, J. G. and Zanna, M. P. (1985)
4. **Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS)** - by Spanier (1976).

Statistical Analysis:

- Type of marriage and Gender wise Descriptive statistics carried out for passionate love scale, marital love scale, trust & marital adjustment.
- To see the main effect of type of marriage &gender and their interaction effect with passionate love, marital love, trust and marital adjustment mixed factorial ANOVA design was carried out.
- Simple effects analysis tested through 't' tests, Independent 't' test were applied for comparing mean difference between love marriage & arranged marriage and paired sample 't' test used to see gender differences.
- To see the association among four variables that is PLS, MLS, Trust and Marital Adjustment, Pearson's correlation were calculated for husband and wives separately.
- To test the dyadic interdependency for variables that is PLS, MLS, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS) between husbands vs. wives, Pearson correlation is carried out.

- Canonical correlations and redundancy analysis was carried out exploring the relationship between the set of husbands' scores and the set of wives' scores.

Result and Interpretation

Presentresearch aims to study the effect of Marriage type and Respondent's gender (husband versus wife) on the four psychological variables such as Passionate Love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment.It was decided to carry out the search for univariate, bivariate, and multivariate outliers among thesevariables, group wise and for the entire sample. The descriptive statistics, frequency distributions and diverse plots, including trended and de-trended normal plots, were employed.Mixed ANOVA design is used. All formality of ANOVA and correlation assumptions are checked and found satisfactory so that further 'F' test, Pearson correlation, Canonical correlations were used.

PLS: The results indicate that the main effects of Marriage type (A) (F=2.94, NS), Gender (B) (F=2.58, NS) and the Marriage type x Gender (A x B) interaction (F=0.03, NS) are all non-significant.

The above results support hypothesis no. 1 stating that 'there would be no difference on passionate love between arranged marriages and love marriages.' The results support hypothesis no. 2 stating that 'there would be no gender difference on passionate love.'

Hypothesisno. 3 stating that "Type of Marriage that is Arranged Marriage and Love Marriage and gender that is husband and wives jointly does not exert any impact on Passionate Love" also retained. Thus LM & AM x husband & wives interaction doesn't influences degree of passionate love.

MLS: The results indicate that although the main effects of Marriage type (F=3.25, NS) (A) and Gender (B)(F=1.94, NS) are both non-significant, the Marriage type x Gender (A x B) interaction (F=12.11, P<.001) is significant at .001 level.

The A x B interaction is a dis-ordinal or crossover interaction. The descriptive statistics and simple effects analysis through 't' tests, help in the clarification of this interaction. The mean difference between Arranged marriage couples and Love marriage couples, for husbands' scores on Marital love, is non-significant (independent samples t = 0.30, df =

151, NS); but the mean difference between Arranged marriage couples and Love marriage couples, for wives' scores on Marital love, is significant (independent samples t = 3.66, df = 151, p <.001).Thus females having love marriage (mean = 145.23, SD =14.69) scored significantly higher than females having arranged marriage (mean = 134.65, SD =18.11).Because wives of LM found greater Marital love than wives of AM but husbands of LM and Husbands of AM are not differ on Marital love.So these results only partially support hypothesis no. 6 stating that 'there would be no difference on marital love between arranged marriages and love marriages.'

The further simple analysis revealed that females having love marriage had significantly higher mean on marital love scores (mean = 145.23, SD = 14.69) than their husbands (mean = 137.42, SD = 20.76), (paired samples t = 2.82, df = 52, p < .01). In arranged marriages, the wives reported less marital love (mean = 134.65, SD = 18.11) than their husbands (mean = 138.39, SD = 18.20), (paired samples t = 1.95, df = 52, p < .05). These results do not support hypothesis no. 6 stating that 'there would be no gender difference on marital love'.

Thus the Marriage type x Gender interaction is certainly an interesting finding. The effect size associated with this interaction (partial η^2) is .076 which would be classified as 'medium' (Dugard, Todman&Staines, 2010). It suggests that Marriage type x Gender interaction accounted for 7.6 percent of within-couples variance (Meyers et al, 2006, p. 298)[55].

Thus our broad hypothesis regarding love which stated that type of marriage that is arranged marriage and love marriage are not differ on both Passionate love and Marital love and gender that is husband and wives are also not differ on both Passionate love and Marital love. Both hypotheses are retained but in case of passionate love, Type of marriage x Gender interaction found insignificant while in case of marital love interaction effect found significant. That is type of marriage and gender combination when assessed they jointly influences degree of love. Considering the mean of the love marriage husband and arranged marriage husband and mean of the wives of arranged marriage and love marriage it shows that arranged marriage husband shows greater degree of marital love than their wives, while wives from love marriage shows greater degree of marital

love than their husband. Arranged marriagesHusband and love marriage husband are not differ on Marital love but wives from love marriage and wives from arranged marriage are differ on marital love, LM wives shows greater degree of love than AM wives. In general, it has been found that women tend to like & companionately love their partners more than they are liked & loved in return (Hatfield &Rapson, 1993;

Trust: The results indicate that the main effect of Marriage type (A)(F=0.03, NS) and the Marriage type x Gender (A x B)(F=0.16, NS) interaction are both non-significant. Since the interaction is non-significant, it has not been graphically plotted and it is not necessary to carry out the simple effects analysis. The main effect of Gender (F=5.02, $p<0.05$) is, however, significant at .05 level (actual p = .027). The husbands (mean = 29.95, SD = 9.86), as compared to wives (mean = 27.96, SD = 11.72), have more trust. The effect size associated with the main effect of Gender (partial η^2) is .032 which would be classified as 'small' (Dugard et al, 2010). It suggests that Gender, independently, accounted for only 3.2 percent of within-couples variance (Meyers et al, 2006)[55].

The results, however, do not support hypothesis no. 8 stating that 'there would be no gender difference on trust' (F=5.02, P=.02 and Eta=.03) (paired sample t value is 2.23, husbands trust mean 29.95) clearly indicate considering mean of husband 29.95 and wives mean 27.96 indicating husbands more trust than their wives. Perhaps men show greater faith and dependability hence they show more faith on their wives. Secondly wives are more cautious and due to their gender role they have more threat in interpersonal relationship onemay expect low trust among wives. Trust is crucial factor in marital relationship. This study contrast to Singh, A. K. (2012) study who quoted married female shows higher level of trust than male.

DAS

The results indicate that the main effect of Marriage type (A) is significant at .05 level (F=4.26). The Love marriage couples, both husbands (mean = 118.45, SD = 13.44) and Wives (mean = 116.32, SD = 17.08), have better dyadic adjustment than Arranged marriage couples (husbands' mean = 112.22, SD = 19.13; Wives' mean = 111.17, SD = 20.13). The effect size associated with the main effect of Marriage type (partial η^2) is

.027 which would be classified as 'small' (Dugard et al, 2010). It suggests that Marriage type, independently, accounted for only 2.7 percent of between-couples variance (Meyers et al, 2006)[55]. These results do not support hypothesis no. 10 stating that 'there would be no difference on dyadic adjustment between arranged marriages and love marriages.'

Correlations among the Four Psychological Variables

It may be noted that Passionate love correlated .53** and .47** with Marital love in husband and wives respectively. Thus the results support hypothesis no. 13 stating that 'Marital love and Passionate love would be positively associated'is verified.

PLS mainly focus on erotic component while MLS focus behavioral and cognitive component but ultimately both scale measure same construct. Hence as expected strong positive association is obtained in this study.

It may be noted that Passionate love correlated .22** and .15*with Trust in husband and wives respectively. The results support hypothesis no. 14 stating that 'Trust and Passionate love would be positively associated' is verified.

It can be noted that Marital love correlated .28** and .38** with Trust in husband and wives respectively. Thus the results support hypothesis no. 15 stating that 'Marital love and Trust would be positively associated'is verified.

It support the previous studies quoted by C. Hendrick and S. Hendrick 1983; Rampel, Homes &Zanna, 1985; Larzelere and Huston 1980; Husain, Akbar, Sharma and Tirtharani (1994).

Interdependency among Husband and Wives on Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS): The correlations among Passionate Love, Marital Love, Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS) carried out separately for husbands and wives.The main focus was to see the association among four variables vs. husband and four variables vs. wives separately. It shows the intensity of association among variables for husbands and wives separately.

It is equally important and interesting to know whether the husband and their wives hold / share some common passion in regards to love (both PLS and MLS), and whether couples hold same degree of trust and equal level of marital adjustment. In this section, these correlations have been briefly revisited for the purpose of verification of some research hypotheses.In brief, to know interdependency among husband and their wives on love (PLS & MLS), trust & marital adjustment (DAS) Pearson correlation carried out.

The correlation between the Passionate love scores of husbands and wives turned out to be .49 (N = 153 couples, $p < .001$). Thus the result supports hypothesis no.19 stating that the 'Passionate love between husbands and wives is interdependent'.

The correlation between the Marital love scores of husbands and wives turned out to be .42 (N = 153 couples, $p < .001$). Thus the result supports hypothesis no.20 stating that the 'marital love between husbands and wives is interdependent'.

The correlation between the Trust scores of husbands and wives turned out to be .49 (N = 153 couples, $p < .001$). Thus the result supports hypothesis no.21 stating that the 'Trust between husbands and wives is interdependent'.

The correlation between the Dyadic adjustment scores of husbands and wives turned out to be .59 (N = 153 couples, $p < .001$). The very term 'dyadic adjustment' suggests the interdependent nature of marital adjustment and the correlation of .59 testifies the same. Thus the result supports hypothesis no.22 stating that the 'marital adjustment between husbands and wives is interdependent'.

Canonical Redundancy Analysis

Two sets of scores were available for this analysis, set I consisting of husbands' scores on Marital love, Trust, Passionate love and Dyadic adjustment and set II consisting of wives' scores on the same variables. Canonical correlations and redundancy analysis was carried out exploring the relationship between the set of husbands' scores and the set of wives' scores. The detailed findings are not presented here to avoid unnecessary digression, but a specific finding needs to be mentioned. The results of canonical redundancy analysis revealed that using the set of husbands' scores, 26.6 percent variance can be explained in

the wives' set of scores; using the set of wives' scores, 27.6 percent variance can be explained in the husbands' set of scores. (All the four canonical correlations were statistically significant as per Bartlett's sequential test of significance of canonical correlations.) Thus the canonical redundancy analysis further quantified the relationship between the scores of husbands and wives for the four psychological variables.

Conclusion:

1. There is no difference on passionate love and marital love between arranged marriages and love marriages.

2. There is no Gender difference on passionate love and marital love, that is husbands and wives are not different on PassionateLove and MaritalLove.

3. Type of Marriage and Gender jointly does not exert impact on PassionateLove. But Type of Marriage and Gender interaction exert impact on MaritalLove. Arranged Marriage husband reported high degree of Marital Love than their wives, whereas Love Marriage wives reported high degree of Marital Love than their husband. Arranged marriagesHusband and love marriage husband are not differ on Marital love but wives from love marriage and wives from arranged marriage are differ on marital love, LM wives shows greater degree of love than AM wives.

4. ArrangedMarriage and LoveMarriage couples are not differingon trust.

5. Gender differences on Trust are observed. Husband having high level of Trust than their wives.

6. Type of Marriage x Gender interaction jointly does not exerting any impact on Trust.

7. Love Marriages and ArrangedMarriages are different on MaritalAdjustment. Love Marriages couples having better MaritalAdjustment than ArrangedMarriages couples.

8. No gender differences on Marital Adjustment. That is husband and wives are not differing on Marital Adjustment.

9. Type of Marriage x Gender jointly do not showing any impact on Marital Adjustment.

10. Passionate love (PLS) and Marital love (MLS), Trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS) are positively associated with each other.

11. Husbands and their wives are interdependent with respect to Passionate love, Marital love, trust and Marital Adjustment (DAS).

Limitations

1. Use of Paper-Pencil Test having its limitation in the research. Like social desirability, response set biases, tendency to show happy and fair side of marriage, maintaining secrecy of marital life. This factor influences subject responses. This study is also having these limitations.

2. Couple as a unit need to be consider for final interpretation which is not followed in the present study.

3. Large number of sample needed for broad generalization.

4. Correlational method restricts causality. Use of correlational approaches this study is also having limitation in predicting causality.

5. Researcher constructed marital love scale, which is early phase of scale constructed. Though the scale fulfill many of the psychometric aspects. For future it required to use for factor analysis technique to test different types of reliabilities and validity. The testing of validity with divorce group and early marital couples needed.

6. Strict criteria for categorization of love marriages and arranged marriages needed which is not possible in the present study.

7. It is not strictly random sampling mostly snow ball method is used which is likely to influence our findings.

Suggestions:

1. Mostly it is non-clinical sample divorce group highly satisfied couple need to include in future study.

2. Other variables like personality idea of dream mate value system need to be studied along with present variable.

3. Sensible problem face by divorced love marriages and arranged marriages need to be study along with psychological construct.

4. Couple problem of adjustment for each development stage needed to study separately.

5. Intracaste love marriage couples, intercaste love marriage couples and inter religion love marriage couples marital problem needed to study separately.

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